

SOUTHERN DOCTORS AT THE EXPOSITION

Tri-State Medical Association
Meets There Next
Week.

MANY TO GO FROM RICHMOND

Representatives from Virginia
and the Carolinas Will
Attend.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION
GROUNDS, May 31.—The Tri-State Medical Association, composed of the practicing physicians of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, will hold their ninth annual convention in the assembly hall on the Jamestown Exposition grounds on June 3-6.

The local committee on arrangements, composed of Dr. Southgate Leigh, chairman; Dr. George E. Chinn, Dr. William E. Driver, Dr. J. W. Hunter and Dr. J. L. Woodward, have arranged for the entertainment of the visiting physicians and Dr. Leigh is now sending out a circular reassuring all who expect to attend the convention that the accommodations here will be ample and that the hotel rates will be reasonable.

The officers of the association, which makes it a rule to meet alternately in Virginia and the Carolinas, are as follows: President—Dr. R. E. Hughes, Laurens, S. C.; Vice-Presidents—Dr. I. M. Taylor, Morgantown, N. C.; Dr. J. A. Hayne, Greenville, S. C.; Dr. W. E. Driver, Norfolk, Va.; Secretary—Dr. J. Howell Way, Waynesville, N. C.

At the opening of the convention the doctors will be formally welcomed by President Harry St. George Tucker, of the Jamestown Exposition, and Dr. R. L. Payne, the medical director of the Exposition. Rt. Rev. Beverly D. Tucker, bishop coadjutor of the Diocese of Southern Virginia, will make the opening prayer.

Monday night the physicians and wives and others accompanying them will be the guests of the local doctors at a reception and luncheon to be given at the Virginia State building.

The following is the official program for the convention:

Opening session, 10 A. M., Monday, June 3, 1907.

Invocation, Rt. Rev. Beverly D. Tucker, D. D.

Address of welcome, Hon. Harry St. George Tucker, president of the exposition company.

Response to address of welcome, Dr. Charles A. Julian, Thomasville, N. C.

Special subject for debate, "The Surgery of the Stomach."

Leaders of debate, Dr. Stuart McGuire, Richmond, Va.; Dr. J. E. Stokes, Salisbury, N. C.; Dr. Manning Simmons, Charleston, S. C.

The following Richmond physicians will read papers at the convention: Dr. J. Allison Hodges, Dr. Robert C. Bryan, Dr. Edward McGuire, Dr. Hugh M. Taylor, Dr. J. Shelton Horsely, Dr. Stuart McGuire, Dr. H. Stuart MacLean, Dr. J. N. Upshur and Dr. Paulus A. Irving.

Salaries in England.

New York is generous to her judges, and \$17,500 is a splendid salary. If a man will not remain on the bench for that sum he is not likely to remain for \$25,000. In England the Lord High Chancellor gets \$50,000 a year; the Attorney-General, \$35,000 and fees, which amount to about \$50,000 more, making \$85,000 in all; the Solicitor-General, \$30,000 and fees, or \$50,000 all told; justices of the Court of Appeal, \$25,000; justices of the High Court of Justice, \$25,000; Lord Chief Justice of England, \$40,000; judge of the City Court of London ("common sergeant"), \$10,500; judge of the Bow Street Police Court, \$5,000; judge of the Probate and Divorce Court, \$25,000, etc.—New York Press.

Ups and Downs of Umbrella Buying.

The following story is accredited to Miss Phyllis Rankin, who in private life is Mrs. Harry Davenport.

"My husband and I went into a Broadway umbrella store a few days ago," says Miss Rankin. "A sign reading, 'Umbrellas, one dollar up,' was displayed in the window."

"How much down?" asked Mr. Davenport.

"All cash down," answered the salesman innocently. "This is not a credit house."

"But I mean how much do I have to put up for an umbrella put down?" asked Mr. Davenport.

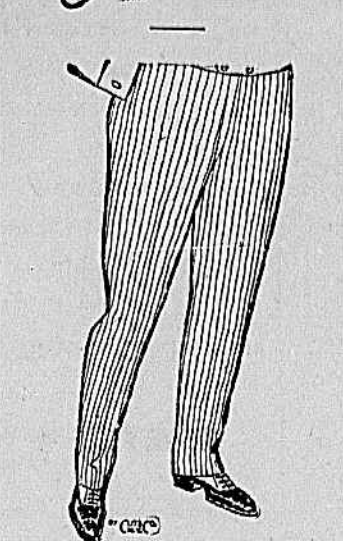
Salesman looked a bit perplexed. "We have them for one dollar up," he said.

"Oh, now," replied Mr. Davenport, "but I don't want to buy one up; I want to buy one down. I can put it up myself."

"Oh, said the salesman, smiling gently, 'you are speaking of the umbrella, while I am speaking of the price.'"

"And now I understand, too," replied Mr. Davenport.

Tyler's
FIRST AND BROAD STS.



Separate Trousers.

It is quite a triumph for any one store to gather in one collection such a complete variety of styles and patterns in Separate Trousers. No matter what kind you desire, you are assured of finding it here at the price you want to pay. Separate Trousers from

\$2.00 up to \$7.50.
Come in and try on a pair.

turned Mr. Davenport, "It is the price that is one dollar up. Then it isn't exactly one dollar down, as you said?" "Exactly. But perhaps you would like to talk with the proprietor."

"The salesman hurried to the rear of the store and I overheard him explaining to his employer; also I heard remarks about an insane asylum. The proprietor came blandly forward and said: 'We storekeepers have our ups and downs, but—' At this we bought an umbrella and fled."—Bohemian.

Romance in Business.

"If a young man does not find romance in his business, it is not the fault of the business, but the fault of the young man. Consider the wonders, the mysteries, connected with the recent developments in that most spiritual of all agents—electricity, with its unknown, and, perhaps, even unguessed powers. He must indeed be a dull and prosaic young man who, being connected with electricity in any of its forms, is not lifted from humdrum business to the region of the mysterious. Business is not all dollars. There are but the shell—the kernel lies within, and is to be enjoyed later, as the higher faculties of the business man, so constantly called into play, develop and mature."

"The root of business must always be service to the community. The real business man is one who furnishes some commodity that the community needs."

"Dollar-making is not necessarily business. The man who stands in a broker's office, for instance, and watches the tape, is not a business man, but a gambler. What is speculation, anyway, but a parasite fastened upon the labor of all real business men? It creates nothing. It is the counterfeit of true business."

"Some people make a great mistake when they decry the acquisition of wealth. A man must get money before he can give it—Isn't that self-evident? He must be egotistic before he is altruistic."—Andrew Carnegie in May System.

Workmen's Colonies in Germany.

At Berlin, although I was, officially, still a student in the university, I had taken a vacation and secluded myself in the Arbeiter Colonie, on the outskirts of the city near Tegel, Humboldt's old home. There are two workmen's colonies in Berlin, one in the city proper, the other at Tegel. I chose residence in the Tegel resort because the superintendent of the city colony was afraid that some of the colonists there might have recognized me during my various visits and would know me when I applied for admission as an out-of-work.

My purpose in becoming a colonist was to see from personal observations what good the Arbeiter Colonien were accomplishing as asylums for bona-fide out-of-workers. All told, there are now over fifty of these places in Germany.

Their aim is to furnish temporary shelter to the worthy unemployed men who apply for admission and are willing to remain a month under the strict regime. The colonists work at such industries as the different colonies take up, and receive about eighteen cents a day for their labor. Each colony

keeps in close touch with the labor market and tries to secure outside positions for the inmates as far as possible.—Jonah Flynn, in Success Magazine.

STATISTICS FOR 1906.

Interesting Facts about the United States from Official Sources.

While area has grown from less than 3,000,000 square miles in 1800 to 3,000,000 at the present time, and more than 3,500,000 if Alaska be included, or about 3,750,000 if we include the islands, the population has grown from 5,000,000 to 85,000,000, and if all of that now under the American flag in 1906, to nearly 100,000,000; while the population per square mile in continental United States has grown from 6 1/2 persons in 1800 to about 8 in 1850, 25 in 1900, and nearly 28 at the present time.

Wealth, which in 1850 was set down at \$7,000,000,000, is given as \$107,000,000,000 in 1904, the latest year for which figures are available; and the per capita wealth, which in 1850 was \$307 was in 1904 \$1,310.

The public debt, which in 1864 was \$2,675,000,000, is now but \$904,000,000, and the per capita indebtedness, which in 1864 was \$73.93, is now but \$11.46; while the annual interest charge, which was then \$4.12 per capita, is now but 28 cents per capita.

The money in circulation, which in 1800 was \$20,000,000, in 1850 \$75,000,000, and in 1890 \$975,000,000, was in 1906 \$2,730,000,000; and the per capita circulation, which in 1800 was \$5 and in 1850 \$12, was in 1906 \$32.22.

Bank deposits, for which no record is available earlier than in 1875, were in that year a trifle over \$2,000,000,000, in 1905 \$7,250,000,000 and in 1906 \$12,250,000,000. Deposits in savings banks show a complete record from 1820 to date. In 1820 they amounted to \$1,000,000, speaking in round terms; in 1850 they had reached \$42,000,000, in 1875 \$224,000,000, in 1900 \$2,350,000,000, and in 1906 \$3,250,000,000; while the number of depositors, which in 1820 was only 8,635, was in 1850 251,354, in 1875 2,350,864, and in 1906 6,107,083, was in 1906 8,027,192, or nearly a thousand times as many as in 1820, while the deposits were more than 3,000 times as much in 1906 as in 1820.

Imports of merchandise, which in 1800 amounted to \$21,000,000, were in 1906 \$1,225,000,000, while exports, which in 1800 were \$71,000,000, were in 1906 \$1,744,000,000. The per capita of imports, which in 1800 amounted to \$17.19, was in 1906 but \$14.42, while the per capita of exports, which in 1800 was \$12.37, was in 1906 \$20.41.

In the matter of production and manufacture the picture of progress is equally interesting. Cotton production, which in 1800 amounted to 155,556 bales, had by 1850 reached 2,300,000, in 1875 3,750,000, in 1900 a little less than 10,000,000 and in 1906 13,500,000. Corn production, which in 1840 was 377,000,000 bushels, touched the billion bushel line in 1870, the two billion bushel mark in 1889, and in 1906 was 2,927,416,091 bushels, and may therefore be expected to cross the three billion bushel line in 1907.

The sugar production of the United States, which amounted to less than 14,000 tons in 1825, 111,000 tons in 1850 and 270,000 tons in 1900, was in 1906 582,414 tons; beet sugar production, which began in the 'seventies', having grown from 446 tons in 1877 to 2,500 tons in 1890, 32,735 tons in 1900 and 300,317 tons in 1906. Meantime consumption grew even more rapidly, the total number of tons of sugar consumed having been 40,612 in 1822 and 2,644,013 in 1906, and the quantity consumed per capita from a little less than 2 pounds in 1820 to a little more than 75 pounds in 1906.

In the great manufacturing industries evidences of progress are equally apparent. The page devoted to this subject shows that the number of people employed in manufacturing has grown from less than 1,000,000 in 1850 to 5,500,000 in 1905; the wages paid, from \$37,000,000 in 1850 to \$2,611,000,000 in 1905, and the value of products from \$1,000,000,000 in 1850 to nearly \$15,000,000,000 in 1905.

How to Go to the Fair.

We would add to Colonel Kohn's advice that when you go to Norfolk you should take not only a "series of satchels," but a lunch basket and the old army canteen. If one has been handed down in the family. If we were going to the exposition and had time, the railway rate law having been enacted, we would try to borrow a good, spry little mule, and, having obtained a pair of East Tennessee saddle-bags, we would set out on our journey. A pair of saddle-bags, understandingly packed, will contain more than a Saratoga trunk, and a substantial rubber cot will keep one's outside dry.

The traveler in this way may find accommodations nine or ten miles out of Norfolk for \$1 a day, and he may ride into the show every morning. If none of your friends has a mule to lend a horse might be found available, but it must be confessed that a horse is scarcely more reliable at critical junctures than an autocar.—Charleston News and Courier.

A Moving Lake.

There are several "floating" islands in existence well known to scientists, but the only "wandering" lake we ever heard of is Lake Nor, in the Gobi Desert, in Asia, which phenomenon was recently accounted for by the fact that the Arim River, entering the lake from the west, brings down during the period of high water, late in summer, a great quantity of silt, which has the effect of driving the lake, lying on the level floor of the desert, toward the southeast. But the summer wind, drifting the surface sand and darkening the heavens with dust, blows generally from the north-east, and it too tends to drive the lake before it. The combined effect of the urging by the wind and the river is to force the lake southward.—Marine Journal.

The Greatest Migration in History.

No migration in history is comparable to the great hordes that have crossed the Atlantic during the last twenty years to enter our territory. In 1905, 1,026,499 immigrants were admitted; in 1906, 1,100,735, and in the present year the total will exceed the record of 1906 by many thousands. Since June 30, 1906, 6,000,000 have been admitted, of whom probably 5,500,000 have settled permanently in the United States.—National Geographic Magazine.

Busybodies.

"I never saw such a rubber-neck," sneered Mrs. Gabbie. "Just because the doctor at our house yesterday told her she immediately wanted to know what was the matter?"

"Yes," replied Mrs. Naybori. "I wonder how she'd like the rest of us to be that curious about her. You know the doctor stopped at her house to-day, too?"

"You don't say? I wonder what the matter there?"—Catholic Standard and Times.

Ready to Flight Asatians.

There is as much sense in going gunning for the supremacy of the Atlantic as for that of the Pacific. It's too late for either pastime.—Harford Courant.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT.

"Save for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair."—Tennyson.

The REV. DAVIS W. CLARK, D. D., Editor, Cincinnati.

The International
Sunday-School Lesson

Second Quarter. Lesson IX. Exodus
III. 1-14. June 2, 1907.

MOSES CALLED TO DELIVER
ISRAEL.

Far seen across the sandy wild,
While, like a solitary child,
He thoughtless roamed and free,
One towering thorn was wrapt in flame.

Bright without blaze it went and came,
Who would not turn and see?

Along the mountain ledges green,
The scattered sheep at will may glean
The desert's spicy stores.
The while, with undivided heart,
The shepherd talks with God apart,
And as he talks, adores.

—Kebble: Christian Year.

After an absence of four centuries
The Theophany blazes out once more.
His last appearance was the "lamp of
fire" which swung low between the
fragments of Abraham's dismembered
sacrifice. The ineffable voice heard last
by Jacob at Beersheba, as he journeyed
to meet his long-lost son, now breaks
in a protected silence. Light and voice
falls upon eye and ear of a solitary
shepherd far down the Sinaiite Peninsula.

Were we looking for a deliverer for
captive Israel, we would hardly have
traversed the wilderness of Shur, Pa-
ran and Etham to find him. We would
not be likely to have gone to the tribe
of Midian, so spiritless and destitute of
resources. We would not have selected
a meek and peaceful shepherd.

But God seeth not as man seeth. A
better emancipator could not be con-
ceived of than the very herdsmen
kneeling before that green bush trans-
muted into a flaming altar, Moses
prophet-led from the scant shelter of
his juniper tree to Horeb, the Mount of
God, and the Christian apostle says:
"The cross of Abraham," and speaks of
Mount Sinai as only an eye-witness
could.

The thornbush well symbolizes the
state of captive Israel. It burned, but
was not consumed. Israel was like
asbestos. Egypt's furnace, heated
seven times hotter than wont, failed
to consume Abraham's seed. The ty-
rant's wrath praised God, and his excess
He restrained.

The humble symbol of Moses's exile
life, his shepherd's crook, blessed of
Jehovah, becomes more potent than any
massy and jeweled crozier, so
"The cross of Abraham," type of shame to hom-
age turned.

Shall tower as sovereign emblem over
all."

Gather the elders: That is philoso-
phic. Masses and classes are reached
and influenced most readily through
their natural leaders. It is a hint in
Christian strategy to-day.

The onus of the case was thrown
where it belonged by the modest re-
quest of three days' furlough to wor-
ship. The refusal displayed the tyrann-
y and impetuosity of the despot. That
was all that was intended. It was not
an insinuation to effect an escape.
The Lord knew the request would
not be granted. "I am sure that the
king of Egypt will not let you go."

Christian Endeavor,
Epworth League and
B.Y.P.U. Topic

HOW TO REALIZE THE PRESENCE
OF CHRIST.

John XIV. 15-23. June 3, 1907.

Faith sweeps out in concentric circles
and attitudes to the human soul. He is
Savior, Example and Intercessor. Del-
ightful and comforting is the sweep of
faith which apprehends Jesus as a con-

stant companion. The world has lost
sight of Him, but the Christian still
sees Him. Obedience is the initiation
to this companionship. "If ye love Me
keep My commandments." "I will come
to you." "I in you."

FISH DAM RIVERS.

Every Waterway North of the Potomac
Alive with Herring.

One of the greatest runs of herring
in Maryland waters in many years, ac-
cording to reports from various sec-
tions, is now on. For a week large
schools of the fish have been moving
toward the headwaters of the fresh
water streams in the upper part of the
bay, until every waterway north of the
Potomac is fairly alive with the mem-
bers of the finny tribe. Fishermen are
catching herring by the thousands, and
the markets are becoming glutted with
the fish. In many sections farmers
have gone into the herring-catching
business, and are using the results of
their heavy catches for fertilizer pur-
poses, hauling the fish from the shore
directly to the fields, where they are
broadcasted and plowed under.

A report from the vicinity of the
Gunpowder River and its tributaries
states that the run of herring in that
locality is unprecedented. "Tim" Mad-
dox, a fisherman, who is regarded as a
paragon of truthfulness, returned to his
home at Chase Station last night and
reported that he was caught in the
midst of a large school of herring in
the Gunpowder River yesterday, and
his boat was fairly carried along on
the backs of the fish despite his efforts
at the oars to stem the tide. According
to Maddox, he was carried nearly a
mile out of his course before he suc-
ceeded in extricating his boat from
the school.

In one haul of the big six-hundred
fathom seine operated by the Grace's

Quarter Gunning Club on the Gun-
powder yesterday, so many herring
were surrounded that it was impos-
sible to land the seine, and it became nec-
essary to lift its outer edge and let more
than half of the fish out of the net.
When the seine was finally landed it is
said that the catch amounted to nearly
two hundred boxes. One of the most
interesting sights attending the run of
herring is the rush of the fish up to-
ward the headwaters of White Marsh
run, one of the tributaries of the Gun-
powder River. The stream is very shal-
low, and is an ideal place for the fish
to deposit their spawn. At times the
run becomes so great that the fish
choke up the narrow portions of the
stream and form a dam. At these
points the residents for miles around
gather and with dip nets dip out the
fish in large numbers. The run lasts
for nearly two weeks, during which time
it is estimated that thousands of her-
ring journey up the waterway and af-
ter depositing their spawn journey
back to deep water again. The fish
caught by the residents are salted
down.—Baltimore News.

So Similar.

"Yes," said Nagget, "a woman usually
treats her husband as the average ser-
vant treats his master."

"I'm listening," replied Mrs. Nagget.
"What's the answer?"

"The more she's worth the more she
tries to break him."—Catholic Stand-
ard and Times.

REDUCED RATE TICKETS SOLD TO
VISITORS TO THE U. C. V. RE-
UNION, FROM RICHMOND TO
ALL PORTS IN VIRGINIA
VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Apply at ticket office, 819 E. Main
Street, 920 E. Main Street, or at depot
ticket office, Fourteenth and Cary Sts.

Special Excursion

to Jamestown Island

Sunday, June 2, 1907,

On the Large and Elegant

STEAMER POCAHONTAS

Boat With Yellow Band on Stack.

CAPACITY 1,500 PEOPLE

Only \$1.00 Round Trip

SCHEDULE; Leave Richmond 8:30 A. M.; arriving at
Jamestown about 1:30 P. M.; returning, leaves Jamestown
3:30 P. M. same day, arriving at Richmond 7:30 P. M.

Tickets will be sold at wharf, and will only be good on
day of sale.

Virginia Navigation Company.

Cars marked Main Street go direct to wharf.
Refreshments served on board steamer.

Roll or Glide, Slip or Slide,
but get to the
grocer's quickly
for a golden
package of

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The happiest,
snappiest
Ginger Snaps
ever known in
Gingerville.

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